

FROM WASHINGTON.
THE MILITARY AND POST ROAD.
The Recently Elected New-Orleans
Representatives.

How the Committee Regard their Claims.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON CIRCUIT COURTS.
Senator Wilson's Military Court Bill.
The Reaction Against Vallandigham's Speech.
IT IS CONDEMNED BY LEADING DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.
THE MILITARY AND POST ROAD.
The endeavor to emancipate the National Capital from its dependence on a single-track railroad was resisted to-day in the Military Committee-room of the House by Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, Mr. Felton of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the special representative of the Camden and Amboy. To the several facts that the Metropolitan line from Washington to Point of Rocks will save fifty-one miles over the present route via Baltimore from Point of Rocks to Hagerstown, will afford a connection from Washington to New-York through the interior of Pennsylvania from Cumberland to Conowingo, will shorten the distance from Washington to Pittsburgh and the West 110 miles, and from Washington to the Chesapeake Bay south of Annapolis, will save 22 miles of the present distance to deep tide water—all this was objected only the injury that vested interests might receive. The Metropolitan line asks Government to guarantee two and a half millions of their bonds in installments of fifty thousand each, not to be drawn save upon evidence that each fifty thousand has been expended in the construction of the road. Government is to have a first mortgage on the roads for the amount of bonds guaranteed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.
The Committee of Ways and Means will report tomorrow the Miscellaneous and Indian Appropriation bills. The former appropriates \$160,000.
The miscellaneous appropriation bill to be reported to-morrow contains new matter, covering the ground of Senator Wilson's bill, introduced yesterday, by creating for the Quartermaster-General's Bureau three Auditors, at a salary of \$3,000 each; one Solicitor, at a salary of \$2,800; ninety first-class, twenty second-class, and ten third-class clerks.
THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEW-ORLEANS.
The House Committee on Elections have come to a determination touching the right of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn to seats as members elect from New-Orleans. The decision of the Committee may turn upon the question whether Military Governors are officers known to the law; but it is quite as probable that the Committee, waiving these inquiries, will ask whether Messrs. Flanders and Hahn were the free choice of the electors, or whether the polls were not under such military surveillance as to forbid the former supposition and to invalidate the election. It is deemed probable that the Committee will report against the claims of these gentlemen.

CIRCUIT COURTS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
Representative Wilson of Iowa has been authorized by the Judiciary Committee to report back, without amendment, his bill to provide Circuit Courts for the districts of California and Oregon, and for other purposes. This bill creates a tenth Judge of the Supreme Court. His circuit will embrace the Pacific States.

MILITARY COURTS.
Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day with relation to Military Courts. It clothes Judge-Advocate with power to issue process for witnesses, authorizes the taking of depositions without the limits of the State where the Court is held, authorizes the employment of short-hand reporters, and provides that in time of war, murder, rape, burglary, &c., be punishable by Court-Martial when committed by persons in the service of the United States, as the same are punishable in the several States.

REACTION AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.
A reaction has already set in against Vallandigham and his pronunciamento on the floor of the House among the Democrats, even in Congress. Outside of Congress, the condemnation of his speech among strict members of the party is common. A caucus was hastily called of the Democratic managers last evening to consider the party's policy, with the light cast upon the future by Bingham and Wright.

A distinguished railroad president of Ohio, and recently a Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, declined to attend, and sent word to Vallandigham that the personal relations between them had been ended forever by his speech.

CONSULTATION OF THE FINANCES.
It is not impossible that the Presidents of the principal banks of the country will be summoned here for purposes of consultation very soon.

THE \$100,000,000 BILL.
The Senate to-day passed the House joint resolution, providing a hundred millions of Treasury Notes for the payment of the soldiers and sailors.

THE COAST TELEGRAPH.
Gliss, Elliott & Co.'s proposition was to gird the coast with a telegraph wire from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans, and to Galveston if necessary.

New-York Tribune.

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O. J. Hammond, H. 145 Pa.
J. Harrison, K. 147 Pa.
C. Benjamin, F. 73 N. Y.
T. Loomis, G. 10 N. J.
J. Bellows, 22 N. J. Art.
J. S. Searles, C. 121 Pa.
J. Sherman, B. 123 Pa.
F. A. Davidson, 124 Pa.
R. Logan, F. 51 N. Y.
J. H. Sampson, Box 11 N. H.
J. H. Smith, 111 N. Y.
M. H. Noyes, 11 N. Y.
J. Fritz, G. 2 Pa.
J. Decker, A. 10 N. Y.
S. M. Stewart, A. 143 Pa.
J. Schuchman, B. 45 Pa.

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR SUMNER.
The Massachusetts men here intended to have serenaded Senator Sumner to-night, in honor of his reelection. But, hearing of their intention, he declared that the compliment was not in accordance with the present condition of public affairs, and intimated that he preferred that the funds subscribed for the music should be donated to the Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Association, which was done.

THE MILITARY COURT BILL.
The Military Court bill of Senator Wilson authorizes any Judge-Advocate of a Court-Martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses, as in the criminal Courts of the States in which such Court-Martial shall sit. Such process may be legally executed at any place in the United States, and it is made the duty of the post commander to detail the requisite number of orderlies for that purpose. For reasonable cause, the Court may grant a continuance to either party. But in cases of close confinement of the prisoner, the delay cannot exceed sixty days. Punishments for criminal offenses shall be, as nearly as possible, like those inflicted by the laws of the State or Territory in which the Court is held.

THE CONFISCATION ACT IN THE DISTRICT.
The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution of the House asking why the Confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, incloses a letter from Mr. Carrington, United States District-Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law, as it stands, are so serious as to cause the appearance of no satisfactory results with the exception in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it. The Attorney-General, in his direct reply to the resolution, states that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the Courts under either of the Confiscation acts passed by Congress; but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands. He states that the law requires that the facts concerning guilt and consequent forfeiture be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District-Attorney to avoid hasty and imprudent seizures; while he has urged upon him all vigilance in enforcing the law. He further says the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District-Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, so as to avoid conflict with the State laws and practice, and has just completed his arrangements. Gen. Macleod has turned over all property seized by him in the District to the civil authorities, and the cases will proceed as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained. The Attorney-General concludes by stating that he incloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law prepared by the District-Attorney, the adoption of which, however, he does not urge. The proposed amendment provides that the United States District-Attorney of any district may institute proceedings in rem by petition, praying the condemnation of the property seized, and, after reasonable public notice, if the property interested fail to appear, the Court shall proceed to adjudicate the case as though the facts set forth in the petition had been proved. Should the party appear, the proceedings shall conform with the practice in Admiralty cases. The second section provides that the property of persons who have left any of the loyal States for the seceded States, and have not returned, shall be condemned on the presumption that they have been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States.

A NEW TENT HOSPITAL.
Medical Director Letterson has selected a site for a tent hospital near Aquia Creek, to accommodate 4,000 sick and wounded soldiers. It is intended for cases of slight severity, now in the army, which do not justify removal to the general hospitals. It is being rapidly organized by Assistant Surgeon Webster, of Dr. Letterson's staff.

THE \$300,000,000 BILL.
The bill pending before the House, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the raising of nine hundred millions of dollars, in the different modes mentioned, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive certificates of indebtedness at par in the payment of loans, whatever may be the price obtained.

NAVAL ORDERS.
Capt. John Camp has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop Ticonderoga.

NO PAPERS TO THE POTOMAC ARMY.
No more papers are granted to the Army of the Potomac at present.

INDIANS BECOMING RESTIVE AGAIN.
The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a letter and accompanying letters from Indian Commissioner Dele, with a recommendation for the distribution of \$50,000 at once among the Indians of Utah, based upon the fact that many of the savages are becoming restive and inebriated, "believing the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them, on the one hand, and keep them in subjection, on the other." He also recommends two temporary special agencies, one for the Chippewas of Utah, the other for the Upper Missouri.

FROM GEN. BURRISSE'S ARMY.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
The flag of truce boat this afternoon brought over Mrs. McIntosh, widow of the late Gen. McIntosh of the Rebel army, her sister, and sister-in-law. They were received and escorted to Gen. Sumner's headquarters by Col. Savatelle of that officer's staff.

STEAMBOATS BURNED BY REBELS.
Nashville, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.
Wheeler's Rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three of our boats at Harpeth Shoals yesterday. The boat Trio, with 200 sick and wounded, was fired into and the men captured and paroled. The other boats, with commissary stores aboard, were burned. Our gunboat Siddell engaged the Rebels, but surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard and the boat burned. Lieut. Van Dorn was taken prisoner.

IT IS RAINING, AND THE RIVER IS RISING RAPIDLY.

JEFF. DAVIS'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.
HE WILL ACCEPT PEACE ONLY WITH INDEPENDENCE.

HE COMPLAINS OF EUROPEAN INJUSTICE.
STATEMENT OF HIS RETALIATION ORDERS.

HE INSISTS UPON KILLING BUTLER.
HIS OPINION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

HE THREATENS THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SLAVES.
CONSCRIPTION LAW TO BE CHANGED.

MORE MEN TO BE LEFT AT HOME TO SUPPRESS REVOLTS.
FINANCES SATISFACTORY.

INTERVENTION ABANDONED.
FOREIGN AGENTS TO BE RECALLED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is Jeff. Davis's annual message to the Rebel Congress.

After briefly referring to the campaigns since his last annual message, he says:
The anticipations which entered into the contest have now ripened into a victory, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves.

The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to endure any suffering and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established.

He then refers back to the history and to the days that four of the States now forming a portion of the Confederacy were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime powers of Europe in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783.

He reviews the history of the Confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the now Confederate States were members of the Union, with the right, as equal and independent sovereignties, to secede, when, in their judgment, their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England, France, and other European Powers to confine themselves to recognizing the self-existent fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this the conclusion that their course of action was but an actual decision against the South, and in favor of the Union, at the same time tending to prolong hostilities.

He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of, in foreign ports, the prizes which their privateers might capture.

This he thinks one of the direct shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy. Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Confederacy to the neutral European Powers, and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, neutral Europe has received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States.

Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man is tinged by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses.
As far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections. In its political aspect, this measure possesses great significance, and to it in this light I invite your attention.

It affords to our people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by easy variety of artful grace, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every practicable occasion.
He gives extracts from President Lincoln's inaugural, and comments fully upon the subsequent acts by Congress and the Administration.

He urges the enactment of a law to hasten the funding of the outstanding Treasury notes, fixing the ultimate period for this purpose not later than the 1st of July next, so as to effect the withdrawal of notes issued prior to the 1st of last December.
If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guaranteed by the several States, as has been already generously proposed by some of them, there is little doubt we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition.

It is true, at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit.
He merely calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and asks for proper legislation on the subject of the finances.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory.
The summary of military success he ascribes to Congress, which enacted the conscription laws and organized the army, as well as to the spirit of unity, endurance, and devotion of the people.

He recommends liberal appropriations in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of War. Dependence on foreign supplies he deprecates and should be obviated by internal developments. He recommends a revision of the exemption law as being too comprehensive to leave at home a sufficient police guard.

While congratulating the Confederacy on the friendly relation with the Indian tribes, he deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Cherokees.
The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he says, exhibits the progress made since the last session, but the details he withholds from publication at present.

The revenue from postage has been increased, while the expenses of that service have been decreased, but there is still a considerable deficit before the revenue. Improvement is suggested.
He commends to the favorable action of Congress claims for private property destroyed by order of the Government.

In conclusion he says the energies of a whole nation have accomplished marvels, and our trials have converted into blessings, and winds up with a prayer for the restoration of peace and its blessings.
Nothing was done in the Rebel Senate.

In the House, a resolution was introduced and referred, looking to the recall of the Confederate Commissioners abroad, but endorsing France for her endeavors to induce European intervention.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.
ADMIRAL PORTER MOVING UP WHITE RIVER.
GEN. MCCLERNAND LEADS THE LAND FORCES.

MATTERS AT MEMPHIS AND BELOW.
THE REBELS BURN HOLLY SPRINGS.
GEN. CRANT ABANDONING NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.
CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1863.
By passengers from Memphis this morning, we learn that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White River.
Some of it had already commenced to ascend that stream accompanied with heavy land forces on Grant's transports, commanded by Gen. McClernand.

The Rebels are fortified up the stream, at St. Charles and Duvall's Bluffs.
The Arkansas River is bank full, and in splendid boating condition.
There is nothing new here to-day of local importance, only that Gen. Grant has evacuated Holly Springs, and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move upon Vicksburg overland as well as by water.

It is said that Helena, Ark., is also to be evacuated, but, I think, only temporarily.
The town of Holly Springs is badly injured by fire, supposed to have been set by the Rebels.
Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh on the 3d inst. Unpleasant rumors had caused him to visit the West. He made a speech, in which he said he was pleased to find the army in such good condition, and was satisfied that success would crown the Confederate arms, as heretofore, on every battle-field.

The Jackson Appeal of the 6th estimates the Union loss at Vicksburg at 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, and places their own at 100. The latter is known to be false.
Bragg says Forrest's expedition cut the railroad in West Tennessee in several places, and captured stores and played the mischief generally. He had heard nothing of his defeat at Parker's Cross Roads and final capture of his last gun at Waterloo.

Major-General Sherman is appointed Inspector-General of the Rebels. The forces engaged in the successful affair of Capt. Moore, east of Fort Pillow near Ripley, on Thursday morning last, were the 2d Illinois Cavalry, and Company G, 5th Illinois Infantry, also mounted—Lieut. Herron commanding.
The Rebels were under Dawson and in camp when Capt. Moore sallied out upon them. We killed 8, wounded 20, and took 46 prisoners, including one Major, two Captains, and one Lieutenant. Forty horses were taken, and a wagon load of grain. Only three were wounded of Capt. Moore's command.

CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1863.
The steamer White Cloud arrived this morning from Memphis, and brings papers to Sunday, the 11th.
Major-General Grant and staff were in Memphis; also Gen. C. Hamilton and staff, and Gen. Quimby and staff.

There was a rumor in the city that Corinth had been threatened, and that Gen. Rose's Division had been ordered there.
Large reinforcements, says The Bulletin, are to be forwarded to Vicksburg.

Parties late from Holly Springs report the place considerably injured by the fire and shot. The Confederation was in progress when they left. It is pronounced the place entirely destroyed before this. Later intelligence says the above is much exaggerated. Many fires were actually in progress, but the destruction of the town is probably not intended.

Passengers arriving from that point say the place is to be evacuated.
Later from Gen. Sherman's locality, below Napoleon, says he has arrived at Memphis by the steamer Benton.
The Rebel loss from the shells of our gunboats and batteries is reported to be five times as large as ours. It took them three days to bury their dead. The gunboat Lexington is favorably mentioned in the above connection, the Lieutenant commanding directing all her movements on the quarter-deck.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.
FRUITLESS BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS.
DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMY.
SUPERSEDEURE OF GEN. SHERMAN.
Departure for a New Point of Attack.

We condense, from The St. Louis Republican, the following interesting particulars of the fortunes of our army before Vicksburg:
YAZOO RIVER, Dec. 30, 1862.

The battle has actually commenced. The second siege of Vicksburg is laid. The first attempt at the reduction of this Rebel stronghold was purely of a naval character; the present siege is almost exclusively from the land, by the army. The operations against this Gibraltar now in progress can hardly be called a siege as yet. We are in no position to interfere with the Rebel communications, or to interrupt their means of obtaining supplies and reinforcements. We are making a desperate effort to get into their rear, in order that we may besiege them; but, as on former occasions they developed unlooked-for strength in their front, so now we find their rear equally strongly guarded.

Vicksburg is situated upon a high bluff, rising nearly a hundred feet above the water. This bluff faces very nearly to the west. The Mississippi in front of Vicksburg runs in a south-westerly course. These bluffs are on its eastern bank, and run off from a point five miles below the city directly inland from the head of the bend in the Mississippi until they strike the Yazoo River, nine miles north-east of Vicksburg in a straight line, and 25 miles from the Mississippi by the course of the Yazoo River. The face of this bluff throughout its length presents precipitous and high, furnishes a natural defense against any force attempting to get into the rear of the city from the north. Where the bluffs approach the Yazoo River the Rebels have constructed formidable batteries, which have been alluded to in former communications, which prevent the passage of all manner of craft. Just above these batteries, and defended by them, they have placed a heavy raft of timber and iron in the stream making a most effectual blockade.

Thus it is impossible to flank this range of bluffs. They must be attacked, if attacked at all, full in front. Against this the enemy have guarded themselves by fortifying the entire range, from Vicksburg to Millville, in upper extremity. These fortifications consist of abatis in front of the bluff, a watch on the average of a mile. At the foot of the bluff they have run the entire way. Above the rifle pits and in the face of the bluff, they have constructed batteries mounting one gun each, at short intervals all the way along. On the summit of the bluffs they have earthworks thrown up, ready to cover field artillery whenever it shall be desirable to bring it into action from any of these points. These entire ranges of hills are one complete, brilliant fortification, dangerous to approach and difficult to capture.

But, notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties in the way, our brave Western soldiers are not afraid to grapple with them, nor doubtful of their abilities to overcome them.
The ball opened yesterday. The previous day (Sunday) had been occupied in getting our forces into position. In taking position, Gen. A. J. Smith took the right, Gen. Morgan on the left, and Gen. G. W. Morgan the extreme left. Our line was formed in this order parallel with the bluff, and in the edge of the timber that skirts the abatis, bringing it about a mile from the Rebel lines. To reach this position from the point of embarkation on the Yazoo River, our forces have had to cross a series of bayous, or deep ravines, which, in the present stage of the water, are difficult to cross. These crossings have had to be made by pontoon bridges, the building of which was stoutly resisted by the Rebels, occasioning a continual skirmishing throughout the day, though with no very serious results. In addition to this difficulty roads had to be cut in most instances; the old roads—where any existed—having been destroyed by the Rebels or blocked with fallen timber, while in most of the directions no roads existed at all.

To overcome these difficulties, in the face of a persistent opposition, was a good day's work. However, the troops were not permitted to rest on this accomplishment. It was Gen. Sherman's intention and expectation to push his columns forward on to the bluffs that night, but as he approached nearer to them he discovered that he had a greater task before him to get on those bluffs than he had ever dreamed of. The Rebel divisions were, therefore, deployed along the line of battle in the edge of the timber facing the abatis, and the weary soldiers were permitted to wrap themselves in their blankets, and hanging their muskets tight, find such rest as they could in the forest with no covering but the starry sky.

On Monday morning the great effort was to be made to gain the bluffs, and all the forces were ordered to move at daylight. The firing dawned upon the Rebels, and the face of the country, so thick as to utterly prevent any movement. I have never seen such a fog. Lying in the middle of the little narrow Yazoo, it was impossible to distinguish the timber on either shore. Any movement made under such circumstances was, of course, attended with great hazard; any firing was at a venture, and as likely to hit friend as foe. It was 8 o'clock before the fog lifted, but when it cleared away, it revealed the Rebels in their positions. I have never witnessed such a fog. The gunboats which were to shell the Rebel batteries and encampments on the left, at Millville, having obtained their ranges on the previous day, did not wait for the fog to clear away, but were at work at the appointed time, drawing a brisk response from the enemy.

At various points along the line, too, field-batteries engaged the Rebel batteries at a venture, and thus, before anything could be distinguished, the roar of artillery had commenced along the entire line. As the morning advanced this firing increased, until from 8 to 9 o'clock there was nothing to be heard but one continuous roar of artillery. Upward of 150 pieces, embracing all calibers, from the ordinary 6-pounder field-piece to the heavy 10-inch Columbiad on the fortifications and the 11-inch Dahlgren on the gunboats, united to swell the din, making a roar such as the Valley of the Mississippi never before had.

This artillery duel lasted half the forenoon, resulting, as such duels usually result, in no great loss of life, but in the expenditure of a vast amount of ammunition. The Rebels were the principal sufferers in this affair. Their batteries in the face of the bluff became rather too warm for occupancy, and one after another of them was abandoned, the gunners dragging their guns with them to the top of the bluff. This apparently left the coast clear for the advance of our infantry, and the order to advance was accordingly given. But as the lines of infantry began to emerge from the woods they began to receive indications that the coast was not quite so clear as appearances would seem to indicate. The broad plain extending from the timber in which our lines were formed to the base of the hills was found to be cut up with gulleys as well as covered with abatis, and these gulleys were filled with the sharpshooters of the enemy, whose workmanship was soon found to be of no mean order.

Beyond these, at the foot of the bluff, was the range of the rifle-pits, filled with Rebel infantry. The right center division, commanded by Gen. Morgan L. Smith, made an effort to cross the bayou in their front, but were met with a galling fire that staggered the head of the column. Gen. Smith, seeing the emergency, rushed to the head to lead the column across in person. Scarcely had he taken his position, and called out a cheering word to the men, when a bullet struck him in the thigh, tearing the flesh and causing a profuse hemorrhage. He soon became weak from the loss of blood, and was carried from the field. His division being left without a commander, fell back to its old position.
Gen. Steele's division had no bayou to cross, but had in front of it the same broad plain, covered with abatis and cut up with gulleys, in which were concealed the sharpshooters of the enemy. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the column was crowded forward close up to the bluff, securing one of the enemy's fortifications and a field battery of six guns. But the ground was too hot for them, and they were